

THE EAST TENNESSEE UNION FLAG.

ing the convention for the honor conferred in choosing him to preside over their deliberations, but observing that he had had two objections to serving, one that he was compelled to leave the city on the train which would depart at 5 o'clock, the other that he had desired to be on the floor so as to offer a resolution nominating William G. Brownlow for next Governor, without going through formalities.

Maj. J. J. Noah thought that Manry county was monopolizing too many of the officers of the convention, and he therefore made a motion which was carried, that the name of Guy W. Wines, of Stewart county, be substituted for his own, in the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, as one of the Secretaries.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.
The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed by the President:

1st Congressional District, Hon. R. R. Butler; 2d, Hon. L. C. Houk; 3d, Dr. E. M. Wright; 4th, Col. Lewis Tighman; 5th, Hon. A. Lovering; 6th, Jesse Taylor; 7th, Wade H. Carleton; 8th, A. T. Shaw, Esq.

The appointments were submitted to the Convention, and were unanimously adopted. A number of resolutions were then referred to the committee, and its members retired for consultation.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED IN CONVENTION.

A delegate whose name did not reach the Secretary's desk, offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the basis of representation be regulated by the voting population of each county of the State, in this Convention.

Hon. W. K. Hall, Senator from the 23d District, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention deeply deplores the untimely death of that upright citizen, enlightened philanthropist and Christian legislator, Senator Chase, who fell by the hands of an assassin, a victim to the vindictive spirit of treason and rebellion; the loyal men of Tennessee will ever cherish his spotless memory with lively reverence and affection, and his blood will only serve to consecrate the cause of freedom and humanity for which he died. To his widow and orphans we tender our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their darkest sorrow.

At the request of S. A. Doughty, State Representative from Anderson county, the resolutions adopted at a meeting of colored citizens in Blount county, as published in the Knoxville *Whig*, expressive of their sentiments, were read to the convention. The reading was several times interrupted by applause from the floor and the galleries.

Capt. David Nelson objected to the receiving or reading of more resolutions, as they ought properly to be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, thus saving the valuable time of the convention.

AMUSING INCIDENTS.

A facetiously inclined delegate remarked that he saw the portrait of Lincoln on one side of the hall decorated with national flags, while the portrait of Johnson, on the other side, was neglected and bare. He suggested that, as the latter had been active in cutting off the heads of radical office-holders and in kicking out of office crippled Union soldiers to fill their places with men of a different stripe, a committee of thirty-six should be appointed to hold the United States flag over his picture, to keep his Academy quiet during the session of the convention. The proposition was received with a storm of laughter and applause that would have made the apostate in the White House wince could he have heard it.

A delegate proposed that the portrait be inverted, to which an amendment was wittily offered to turn it upside down.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE SCHOOL BILL.

Judge N. A. Patterson offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate sense of this convention that the highest and most sacred interests of the State of Tennessee demand that its present able Legislature, before its adjournment, mature and pass a comprehensive and efficient school bill, and that in doing so, they will accomplish more for the promotion, growth, strength and permanent prosperity of the people as a State than by any other legislative act.

Resolved, That our Legislature in considering and acting upon this important question are respectfully, yet earnestly, asked to avail themselves of the advantages, as precedents of the action taken by other and older States on this important subject; and that they combine all the good features of the various bills, and give the system a full measure of life, that it may be to our State, standing as it now does on the front line of civil progress, a great, social and moral engine of power, for the accomplishment of the largest measure of good.

Representative William Wines said that as the bill would come up on Monday next for action, he was glad to have so decided an expression from so large and respectable a convention, representing all parts of Tennessee. It would strengthen the bill in the Legislature to have the voice of the people.

SPEECHES.

Judge North, while the convention was awaiting the action of the Committee on Resolutions, was vociferously called on to address the assembly.

He said that he had been called on for a speech, but he had none. When he had heard read the resolutions last adopted, he felt as if he would like to

have a speech—a good one, and press it on the attention of the convention. When he thought of the great things which had been accomplished during Gov. Brownlow's administration, he could not help feeling that it wanted to complete its excellence, an efficient system of public schools, open to every child in the State. He was reminded of a little incident that occurred some two hundred years ago. Great Britain had sent commissioners to her colonies to inquire into their condition. These officials had called upon the Governor of Connecticut, and had been informed that one-fourth of the entire revenue of the commonwealth was devoted to education. They were on the contrary, told by the Governor of Virginia that no schools were fostered in that State, nor printing presses, and he hoped none would be. Both States have tried their policies for two hundred years, and we have the result stated recently in a newspaper published at Charlottesville, Va., to the effect that the South had been taking the road to sundown, while the North had been taking the road to empire, and that the former section should promptly inaugurate a public school system, laying aside all prejudice against it on account of its Yankee origin. Experience had demonstrated that schools and newspapers were the cheapest money-making machines ever tried by a State. If for years before secession, every family in Tennessee had been taught to read, and had diligently perused some good newspaper, no rebellion could ever have lifted its head in this State.

But we are progressing. We have now forty thousand newly enfranchised citizens ready to vote in favor of education and loyalty. He was glad to see a portion of them that day in the gallery, forming a fitting background supporting the picture of the noble Lincoln. If they could not all read now, they might soon, or at least the little bright-eyed sons and daughters might soon learn to read to them and teach them to maintain their manhood and their loyalty. He was sorry to know the great disproportion between the rebel and the loyal newspapers in Tennessee. When were instilling treasonable sentiments, and educating the people to hate the general government, only one was pursuing the opposite course. He wished that we had more papers like the Press and Times. He never read that noble paper without wishing to be personally acquainted with the editor who could write such words of truth and soberness. That paper ought to be in the hands of every family. The Memphis Post was another noble sheet. He had met Mr. Eaton, its main editor, at the local Convention in Philadelphia last year, and he had learned to appreciate his character. He should always recollect that paper and the Knoxville Whig, for the good they have accomplished in educating the people to loyalty. The Press and Times, Memphis Post, Knoxville Whig, Jonesborough Flag, and every other Union journal in the State, ought to be better supported, and more widely circulated and read than they were. In the backwoods the falsehoods and the misrepresentations of the rebel sheets often have time to fester and even ulcerate before they can be cured. The loyal papers should be more extensively disseminated in order to prevent these results. The militia bill recently passed by the legislature had been so nullified that the people in many places were beginning to regard it as a giant scheme to extort taxation from the poor, without corresponding benefits. It was not until the proper information had been furnished by the loyal newspapers that the provisions of the law were understood. As soon as they were understood, they were satisfied, and approved the work of their legislature. Let loyal newspapers be widely circulated. All have peculiar value and advantages in their several localities. The State really ought to be divided into districts, with sub-committees for every district to aid in disseminating such sheets. Every man ought to consider himself a committee to procure subscribers. Let each man do his duty, in giving the present, doing his best, and then shall soon learn whether our rulers can bear prosperity as well as they have borne adversity.

The remarks of Judge North, of which we have been able to give only a brief outline, were received with frequent interruptions of applause, and the loud cheers which greeted him as he closed showed that he had touched a chord of deep sympathy in the hearts of his hearers.

TRAGEDY OF JUDGE HOOK.
Judge Hook was vociferously called for. He made a very humorous, short speech, which kept his auditors in a spasm of laughter, from beginning to end. We give a brief outline of his remarks.

He said: I have been trying to fix up a plan to beat the rebels, but you no let me alone, and keep on interrupting me all the time to make a speech to you. Are you all gone crazy? I don't see the use of talking to men of one mind and one heart—engaged in a common cause of breaking down the rebel enemy. If one rebel has sneaked in here, go home and tell your wife that you are the worst whipped rascal you ever saw, that there is no resurrection for a conservative or a rebel. Say that you saw in council the representatives of 45,000 Union men who always have stood fast by their principles and who will never desert them. Say that we have brought into the field the black brigade, from 40,000 to 70,000 strong, who will support the Union even to hanging rebels.

Some weeks ago, these men were not fit for the franchise, but it has been discovered that they are not so black now. Then they were incapable of voting, but now the rebels too, as softly as a sucking dove, but these black men will not be enticed into the rebel ranks. No sooner had the legislature passed the new franchise law, and made it a part of the constitution of Tennessee, and the colored man had a right to the ballot, than the same little wart-eyed, knock-kneed, away-back, big-shot rebel party changed its tune. It no longer said, "Well, Bob, but 'How do you do, Mr. Smith?' For fifty years' vote, been spurned and scorned, but the black man is restored, they walk up to him and shake hands. 'How do you do, Mr. Jones, how did you leave your wife and children this morning?' But as the negro may have been, he don't like to be company better than anybody else, and so these rebels were at first a little tender-footed, not knowing how to live together. As they gathered courage, they would take the new-made voters off to one side and say, 'Look here, the Legislature is making a fool of you. It stinks to stinks in the franchise bill, keep your eyes and ears out of it. They want all the best places for themselves. They just want your votes to help them get them.' I am a Judge in East Tennessee, and right here I intend to give a judicial decision. I think a negro is fit to sit on a jury

to try any negro. Take the fattest-bosomed and thickest-lipped negro you can find, and I will vote for him to beat a rebel.

A conservative legislator told me that he would have voted for the franchise bill, but he was afraid the Radicals would get all the credit; but he wouldn't object to slipping in to get the credit. Now these fellows will soon be claiming to be the negro's best friends. If you vote for them, you will put in office those who always have hated the negroes and the poor white alike. You stood by the government, but if you vote for a conservative—perhaps you think I mean a rebel—elevate him to office because he puts you on the back, he will turn and rend you when he gets the power. But I know you will not vote so. The conservative party is practically dead. "Mene, tekel, upharis" is written upon its coffin, which means "Andy, Andy, your policy has gone to the dogs."

The last most is a man who once had a spark of loyalty coming along saying, "I am a conservative, now he is nothing but a dirty dog that will muddy everybody he rubs against."

I have little more to say. In fifteen minutes, a resolution will be ready to be read, declaring Brownlow our nominee for Governor. With him we are going to thrash the conservatives awfully. In a few months not enough of the conservative party will be left to grease the triggers of a mouse trap.

We are going to carry a militia bill into practice, not to control the election, as our enemies charge. I am in favor of free speech, a free press and a free ballot, but if you rebels submit to drive five men, black or white, from the polls, we will get the militia after you, and whip you into the ranks of law and order; and execute you, if necessary. Go to the polls, whether you are white, or whether you are black, all you who are privileged to do so, and if any attempt is made to drive you away, let the blood of your fathers, rebels be shed. We don't want to carry the election by force, but red-handed rebels shall not rule. If Fred, a glass wants to come to Tennessee to stump the State he shall be heard and protected. If any other want to come here to talk to either blacks or whites about their rights, they shall come. Five years ago we were powerless and under foot; now, we are back in power, you rascals. Next time there is any running to do, you rebels may do it. It is your turn—we shall stand fast.

We are assembled here to-day on the first campaign ground to elect recruits to fight the summer campaign. If you want to see what we have gained in the last few weeks, go to my black regiment in the gallery. We have such recruits all over Tennessee. The negro who would vote for a rebel, or a conservative—which is the same thing—ought to be crucified this very night, without mercy. But you can't find such an one. Ask him whom he intends to vote for, and he will whisper in your ear, "Gov. Brownlow."

(The speaker here told a very effective anecdote which we are forced to omit.)
Now I'm going to quit talking. I never saw a better looking crowd in my life. You are not rebels, for I know a rebel as soon as I clap eyes on him. I see three or four here, and yonder is one dodging now. [Loud laughter and cheering.] Hold on to your political religion, and increase in grace and grow in faith—that is, take a rebel or a conservative more and more every day.

Judge Hook closed amidst a tumult of applause. No report can give the force of his remarks, much of which depended on tones, gestures and attitudes, not to be represented on paper.

Judge Wines here announced that, in order to reach the train on which he was to leave the city, he would have to recede the chair. He called to the place Col. Samuel Parker, of White county, one of the Vice-Presidents.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.
The committee on resolutions presented the following report as the result of their labors:

We, the representatives of the loyal people of Tennessee, in convention assembled, are thankful to Almighty God for the success of the arms of the United States over the army of traitors, who sought to destroy the best government known to man, thereby saving us and our posterity the blessings and privileges of our republican institutions, and a solution of the heretofore doubtful problem of the republic's ability of self-government.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident":
1. "That all men are created equal," and therefore the law should afford equal protection to all in the exercise of these rights, and, so far as it can, insure perfect equality under the law.

2. That a State or nation should be governed, controlled and directed by those who have acted in times of peril, and who seek to preserve it with friendly hands from foes and from internal and external enemies.

3. That a State or nation should be governed by those who are able to preserve the public safety, and therefore the law should afford equal protection to all in the exercise of these rights, and, so far as it can, insure perfect equality under the law.

4. That a State or nation should be governed, controlled and directed by those who have acted in times of peril, and who seek to preserve it with friendly hands from foes and from internal and external enemies.

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people, and we pledge the Republican Union party of Tennessee to tolerate all legitimate discussion, and at the same time claiming equal privileges on our part, and that any interference to prevent this will be regarded as an unwarranted act, and resisted to the last extremity.

10. That we honor the firmness, courage, and wisdom which has characterized the administration of our Chief Magistrate, the Hon. Wm. G. Brownlow, and while we sympathize with him in his bodily suffering, we admire his healthy mind, conscious to itself of rectitude, which bears with like equanimity, the throes of pain and the perilsous cares of State; and that we declare him the unanimous choice of the loyal people of Tennessee for our next Governor.

11. That we cover our faces with shame when we contemplate the disgrace brought upon our beloved State by the defection and degeneracy of her unprincipled adopted son, who, by the bullet of an assassin, has descended to the Chief Magistracy of the nation; and we shall cordially endorse any action of Congress which shall legitimately deprive him of continued power to disturb the peace of the country.

The reading of the resolutions was interrupted at various places by tumultuous applause. That portion referring to and nominating Gov. Brownlow was received with long, continued cheering and the waving of hands and handkerchiefs.

When the resolutions had been adopted, three cheers were given for Gov. Brownlow with a hearty good will.

Barbour Lewis, of Memphis, moved, and it was carried, that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to notify Gov. Brownlow of his renomination, and to request his presence in the Convention.

Mr. Lewis said he was proud to announce that Brownlow was again our standard-bearer. No man was more bold and cured but feared than the indomitable Brownlow, or more beloved and respected by his friends, who are the loyal men of the country. Every sneaking copperhead wished him dead but a kind Providence was sparing and protecting his life for the benefit of Tennessee. There is no man who has more nerve, more firmness in the right, more vigor of mind with such a weakness of body, more friends than the man just entering the hall.

At this announcement, all eyes were turned toward the door. The moment the Governor was seen, a shout went up from the committee, such a shout went up from the assembly as rarely resounds among the arches of the Representative Hall. Hats and handkerchiefs waved demonstrations of welcome, and the old hero mounted the Speaker's stand amidst a tumult of enthusiasm.

GOV. BROWNLOW'S REMARKS.
After a few moments, the old hero of Tennessee reconstruction arose from his seat, and addressed the convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:
Immediately upon the organization of this body, I addressed you a communication which you did me the honor to read from this stand. In that communication I told you that I thought you could better serve the interests of the State and of the Republican party, than by nominating me for Governor, in the present condition of my health. In making that statement I was sincere. You have differed with me in opinion, and with absolute unanimity, have nominated me for a second term. As I do not propose to set up my judgment against the opinions of such a body of men as this, it only remains for me to accept your nomination, which I now do, with a profound sense of the honor conferred upon me, and of the indorsement of my principles and conduct.

I shall look to you and the loyal men of the State, irrespective of color, to back me up in the approaching bitter canvass, and to sustain me at the ballot-box. And it may be well enough for me to advertise you for a second term. As I do not propose to set up my judgment against the opinions of such a body of men as this, it only remains for me to accept your nomination, which I now do, with a profound sense of the honor conferred upon me, and of the indorsement of my principles and conduct.

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to East Tennessee, and with his brothers and kindred snatched in 1862, to Kentucky, and enlisted in the Union army.

Here he served until the war terminated. The writer of this served with him in the same Brigade more than two years. During this time, Capt. Grisham participated in at least a dozen engagements, and his personal courage was never questioned. On the contrary, he was a brave and efficient officer.

The charge against Capt. Grisham is, that he "stole five hundred dollars and a gold watch from Pelag Cornell." The facts of the transaction referred to within our knowledge are these:

In the engagement at Morristown, the 8th, 9th and 13th Regiments of East Tennessee Federal Cavalry whipped and routed a rebel Tennessee Brigade, under John C. Vaughn. All of Vaughn's Artillery, (six pieces), were captured, with three hundred prisoners, and about sixty of the enemy killed and wounded.

In this engagement, Capt. Grisham's gallantry was conspicuous. At the head of his Company, he charged upon the rebel battery, taking many prisoners and the first piece of artillery taken on the field. One of the number had a considerable sum in gold. We heard it asserted as much as five hundred dollars. Soon after the engagement was over, the writer of this, with other officers, visited the Headquarters of the Commanding Officer—now Major General A. C. Gillem—to congratulate the General on the victory achieved.

While in Gen. Gillem's quarters, we saw Capt. Grisham deliver to him a belt containing gold, which he (Grisham) alleged to have been taken from one of the rebel prisoners. When this belt was delivered it had not been opened, each piece of money being sewed up in the same. The fact that Capt. Grisham promptly delivered it to his Commanding Officer, is evidence that he did not, as charged, appropriate it.

We copy the above from the Knoxville *Commercial* of the 23rd. This paper made an allusion to the attack of Mr. Duggan in the Legislature upon our private character. The Editor of the *Commercial* being convinced of the falsity of Duggan's charges, like a gentleman, makes the *amende honorable*. But the thick-skulled understrapper of Andrew Johnson, who edits the *Slitby*, loathsome Union organ at Greenville, after our character, has been superabundantly vindicated by the most indubitable evidence, publishes Duggan's speech against us, at the close of an article in answer to a revelation we gave him two weeks ago. Such a want of gentlemanliness was never before exhibited!

When a man openly endorses the corrupt and villainous administration of Andrew Johnson, and advocates the restoration to power of the worst set of demagogues that ever cursed any land, we do not wonder that he scruples not to vilify and asperse the character of his fellow. And he who slanders and retails the aspersions of others "is fit for treason, stratagem, spoils, and everything else that is base."

The real instigator of this vile slander is well known. He is a cloven-footed old scoundrel, who but a few days since slid down to our table and enjoyed our hospitality as a swine his swill, with a gracious smile upon his false face—yet, his treacherous heart could not retain its venom, and like the sneaking assassin, he stabs us behind the form of an irrepressible and dissipated old man. Very well, "Old Scratch," you will receive your "meat in due season."

To Gen. Trowbridge, Col. Brownlow, of the *Whig*, Maj. Hambricht, Capt. Patterson, of the *Commercial*, Capt. Jarvis, and Capt. Welsh, of the Legislature, and other friends, who have stamped this falsehood with the proper seal, we personally, return our grateful thanks. They have set the assassin in his proper light before the world. So mote it ever be.

We find the following letter in the last number of the Knoxville *Whig* from Gen. L. S. Trowbridge, late Provost Marshal of East Tennessee. A purer or better man does not live. When such men speak, the slanderer's arrows fall harmless at our feet:

Letter from General Trowbridge.
[From the Knoxville *Whig*, Feb. 27, 1897.]
KNOXVILLE, February 23, 1897.

Col. J. B. Brownlow:
My Dear Sir—My attention has been called to a controversy which has arisen between Capt. Geo. E. Grisham and Col. Duggan, which is calculated to do great injustice to a gallant and meritorious officer. As I am somewhat familiar with the facts upon which one charge is made, I deem it just and right that I should state what I know about it.

Captain Grisham is charged with appropriating \$500 in gold and a gold watch belonging to Pelag Cornell, a deserter from the rebel army. As Provost Marshal of East Tennessee, I had occasion to investigate the facts connected with this matter, and I take great pleasure in saying that I became well satisfied that no blame whatever could attach to Capt. Grisham. If I remember rightly, the facts were correctly stated in your paper of last week. I am satisfied that Captain Grisham only did his duty, and it is exceedingly unfair and unjust to charge him with any improper conduct in connection with the affair.

In regard to the general character of Capt. Grisham, he certainly needs no endorsement at my hands. Having served in the same brigade with him for some time, I feel that his standing, both as an officer and a man, with all who know him, is such as to need no eulogy from me.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,
L. S. TROWBRIDGE.

Now, as to the charges against Capt. Grisham, we will say they are wholly unwarranted. Colonel Duggan has been imposed upon by some malignant personage of the name of Grisham. Personally he knows little or nothing of Grisham, and his statements are necessarily based upon the statements of a second party. They live a hundred miles apart, and to our knowledge, there has never been any association between them, more than a passing introduction. Capt. Grisham was never, at any time (as Col. Duggan indirectly charges) a deserter from the Confederate cause. He imbibed from his parents, hatred of the institution of slavery. There is not an element of his nature which would not revolt at the idea of sanctioning the slaveholder's rebellion. If Capt. Grisham is a deserter from the Confederate service, then thousands of Federal soldiers and Union men are deserters. When the war commenced the Captain was a citizen of Richmond, Va., whither he had gone from East Tennessee. If his name was enrolled in the rebel army, it was against his will, and arbitrarily done, as was the case with thousands of Union men in East Tennessee. As soon as he could get away from Richmond, he came

to East Tennessee, and with his brothers and kindred snatched in 1862, to Kentucky, and enlisted in the Union army.

Here he served until the war terminated. The writer of this served with him in the same Brigade more than two years. During this time, Capt. Grisham participated in at least a dozen engagements, and his personal courage was never questioned. On the contrary, he was a brave and efficient officer.

The charge against Capt. Grisham is, that he "stole five hundred dollars and a gold watch from Pelag Cornell." The facts of the transaction referred to within our knowledge are these:

In the engagement at Morristown, the 8th, 9th and 13th Regiments of East Tennessee Federal Cavalry whipped and routed a rebel Tennessee Brigade, under John C. Vaughn. All of Vaughn's Artillery, (six pieces), were captured, with three hundred prisoners, and about sixty of the enemy killed and wounded.

In this engagement, Capt. Grisham's gallantry was conspicuous. At the head of his Company, he charged upon the rebel battery, taking many prisoners and the first piece of artillery taken on the field. One of the number had a considerable sum in gold. We heard it asserted as much as five hundred dollars. Soon after the engagement was over, the writer of this, with other officers, visited the Headquarters of the Commanding Officer—now Major General A. C. Gillem—to congratulate the General on the victory achieved.

While in Gen. Gillem's quarters, we saw Capt. Grisham deliver to him a belt containing gold, which he (Grisham) alleged to have been taken from one of the rebel prisoners. When this belt was delivered it had not been opened, each piece of money being sewed up in the same. The fact that Capt. Grisham promptly delivered it to his Commanding Officer, is evidence that he did not, as charged, appropriate it.

We copy the above from the Knoxville *Commercial* of the 23rd. This paper made an allusion to the attack of Mr. Duggan in the Legislature upon our private character. The Editor of the *Commercial* being convinced of the falsity of Duggan's charges, like a gentleman, makes the *amende honorable*. But the thick-skulled understrapper of Andrew Johnson, who edits the *Slitby*, loathsome Union organ at Greenville, after our character, has been superabundantly vindicated by the most indubitable evidence, publishes Duggan's speech against us, at the close of an article in answer to a revelation we gave him two weeks ago. Such a want of gentlemanliness was never before exhibited!

When a man openly endorses the corrupt and villainous administration of Andrew Johnson, and advocates the restoration to power of the worst set of demagogues that ever cursed any land, we do not wonder that he scruples not to vilify and asperse the character of his fellow. And he who slanders and retails the aspersions of others "is fit for treason, stratagem, spoils, and everything else that is base."

The real instigator of this vile slander is well known. He is a cloven-footed old scoundrel, who but a few days since slid down to our table and enjoyed our hospitality as a swine his swill, with a gracious smile upon his false face—yet, his treacherous heart could not retain its venom, and like the sneaking assassin, he stabs us behind the form of an irrepressible and dissipated old man. Very well, "Old Scratch," you will receive your "meat in due season."

To Gen. Trowbridge, Col. Brownlow, of the *Whig*, Maj. Hambricht, Capt. Patterson, of the *Commercial*, Capt. Jarvis, and Capt. Welsh, of the Legislature, and other friends, who have stamped this falsehood with the proper seal, we personally, return our grateful thanks. They have set the assassin in his proper light before the world. So mote it ever be.

We find the following letter in the last number of the Knoxville *Whig* from Gen. L. S. Trowbridge, late Provost Marshal of East Tennessee. A purer or better man does not live. When such men speak, the slanderer's arrows fall harmless at our feet:

Letter from General Trowbridge.
[From the Knoxville *Whig*, Feb. 27, 1897.]
KNOXVILLE, February 23, 1897.

Col. J. B. Brownlow:
My Dear Sir—My attention has been called to a controversy which has arisen between Capt. Geo. E. Grisham and Col. Duggan, which is calculated to do great injustice to a gallant and meritorious officer. As I am somewhat familiar with the facts upon which one charge is made, I deem it just and right that I should state what I know about it.

Captain Grisham is charged with appropriating \$500 in gold and a gold watch belonging to Pelag Cornell, a deserter from the rebel army. As Provost Marshal of East Tennessee, I had occasion to investigate the facts connected with this matter, and I take great pleasure in saying that